

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

THE RICHEST GIRL IN ALL THE WORLD

Miss Krupp, Famous Gun Maker's
Daughter, Supplies Russia
And Japan.

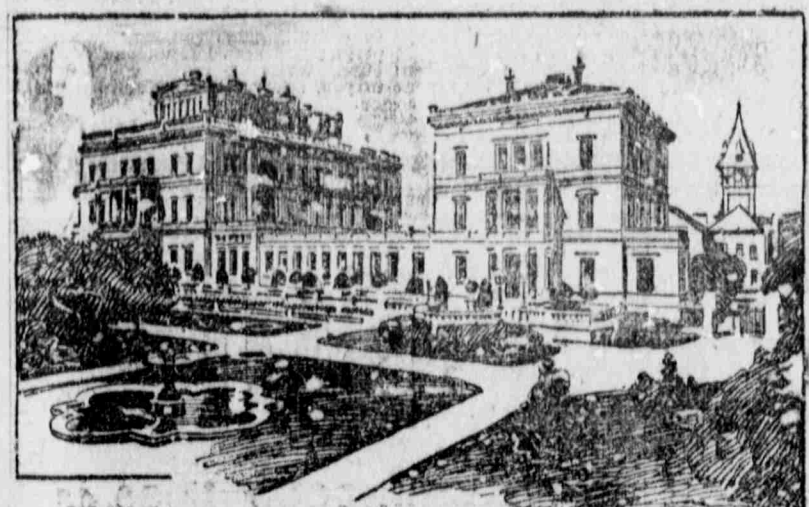
OWNS A WHOLE CITY HERSELF

She is Studying it and Proposes to
Run it Some Day -- Her Workmen
Are Restive and She is Guarded.

Special Correspondence.
BERLIN, April 25.--It is one of the
grim ironies of fate that a young
girl, barely of age, should be in a
sense responsible for the bloodshed
in the struggle between Russia and
Japan, owing to the fact that she sup-



MISS KRUPP.



MISS KRUPP'S RESIDENCE NEAR ESSEN.

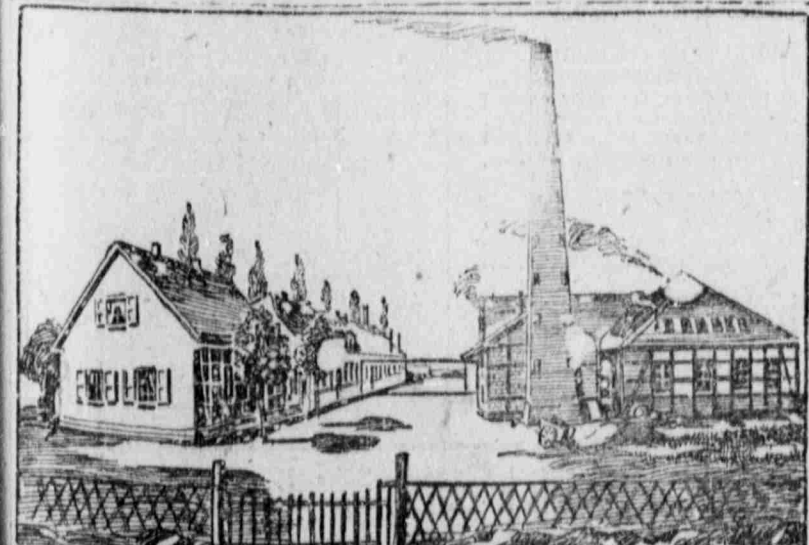
plied both powers with practically all
of their guns. The young woman in
question is Miss Krupp, who on the
death of her father became chief prop-
rietor of the world-famed Krupp
works at Essen, and the wealthiest
woman in the world.

The girl holds the fate of nations in
her hands, for if the Krupp works re-
fused to supply any country with guns
that country would be in a bad way as
a military power. The entire artillery
of Russia and Japan, France, Germany
and Italy was manufactured at the
Krupp works, and during the South
African war, when the artillery made
in English arsenals proved worthless,
England had to apply to the Krupp
works to supply the urgently needed
weapons.

Practically every gun on every Rus-
sian and Japanese warship was co-
structed in the Krupp works at Essen,
and similarly every gun mounted on
every German warship, every Austrian
warship and every Italian warship
bears the Krupp trade mark. Sweden
and Norway, Denmark, Holland, Bel-
gium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey,
Switzerland and all the South Ameri-
can countries are equally dependent on
the Krupp works for their naval and
military armaments.

To the soldier or sailor whose limbs
are torn asunder by fragments from
shells manufactured by the Krupp
works and fired from the guns co-
structed at the Krupp works, the fair
and youthful Miss Krupp must appear
as a veritable angel of death.

SHE OWNS A BIG CITY.
In reality Miss Krupp is a charming
Teuton maiden who wields her im-
mense power with discretion and gen-



WHERE MISS KRUPP'S HUGE FORTUNE WAS FOUNDED.
Her Father Was Born in the Little House Opposite the Workshop, and This Little House Still Stands,
Recently Erected in the Centre of the Sites of Factories That Have Grown Up Around It.

erosity. The city of Essen, with its
100,000 inhabitants, is practically her
private property, so that she possesses
almost despotic power over her em-
ployees and their families. The mag-
nitude of the Krupp works only can
be realized by those who have visited Es-
sen, and viewed the amazing results of
the organizing genius of Miss Krupp's
father and grandfather.

The works contain 111 huge steam
hammers, which are piled with deaf-
ening din for 24 hours every day in
the week; 1,500 large ovens, the fires
of which never go out, and 3,421 steam
machines, which are incessantly at
work. No less than 2,500 tons of coal
are burned every day to keep all the
necessary furnaces alight. The works
are intersected by Krupp's own rail-
ways, which, though only within the
boundaries of the establishment, have
a total length of over 50 miles. In ad-
dition, there are 200 miles of telegraph
wires and a complete network of tele-
phone wires for the exclusive use of
the Krupp works. Thirty-three loco-
motives are in use on the private rail-
ways and 600 operators are employed to
manipulate and supervise telegraph
and telephone arrangements. Besides
its ordinary factories and workshops,
the Krupp works possess their own gas
works, electric generating stations, a
chemical laboratory, a factory for fire-
proof stones and two brick kilns.

The employees number over 25,000, and
special houses, schools, public baths,
public restaurants, co-operative stores,
and hospitals have been erected for
them by the firm, which also has pro-
vided its own flour mills, bakeries,
slaughter houses and hat, clothes and
shoe factories for the supply of neces-
saries to the workers.

WANTS TO RUN IT ALL HERSELF.

This colossal conglomerate of riches
belongs chiefly to Miss Krupp, who is
thus the largest matrimonial prize of
the period. The control of the works is
entrusted to a committee of manage-
ment, but Miss Krupp herself takes a
keen interest in all the complicated af-
fairs of her vast concern. Reports on
the operations of the various depart-
ments are laid before her with unfail-
ing regularity, and features which are
objectionable to her are made clear by
the statement of experts delegated by
the committee of management to en-
lighten her. The heiress seems to have

inherited some of the family capacity
for industrial organization, for she
takes the greatest pride and delight in
supervising the work of the different
departments, and declares that at some
future time she will have gained suf-
ficient experience to take an active part
in the direction of affairs.

Meanwhile, her interference in busi-
ness matters is limited to passive su-
pervision, but she takes a more active
part in controlling the management of
the numerous auxiliary departments of
the establishment. The schools for chil-
dren of her employees and the hospitals
for the care of the sick receive regular
visits from her, and she has a sharp
eye for defects of all kinds. The
churches, hospitals and schools erected
by the firm are maintained entirely by
Miss Krupp's private contributions,
which amount to a truly fabulous sum
every year. Complaints from employes
who think they have reason to be dis-
satisfied with their treatment at the
hands of their superior receive Miss
Krupp's careful attention, and she
arranges that the report presented to
her on the case shall be absolutely im-
partial. Claims on her sympathy made
by the wives and families of her em-
ployees meet with equal attention, and
are never ignored if they are genuine.
Miss Krupp makes an inspection of
something or other connected with her
works every day in the week. On one
day she goes into the factories and
workshops themselves, learning the ac-
tual conditions under which her em-
ployees earn their wages, on another day
she makes the rounds of the hospitals,
on a third day, she may pay surprise
visits to the schools, and at another
time, she may stroll along the part of
Essen populated by her dependants and
drop into a house here and there to

be called a "soft snap." He has nothing
to do, and Walmer castle, with its
massive battlements facing seawards
and its base washed by the channel
spray is a delightful place in which to
take life easily during the summer
months. It is situated on the Kentish
coast, some miles north of Dover, one
of the original Cinque ports, the other
four being Sandwich, Hythe, Romney
and Hastings. In the old turbulent
days of English history before Eng-
land had an established navy these ports
had to provide ships with which to re-
pel a possible invasion. Then and for
some centuries later, the post of lord
warden was one of great importance
and power. But when England had
learned to rely on the guns of her
navy, instead of improvised fleets and
coast defences, to keep foreign foes
at bay, the office was gradually shorn
of its authority and has long been a
merely ornamental one.

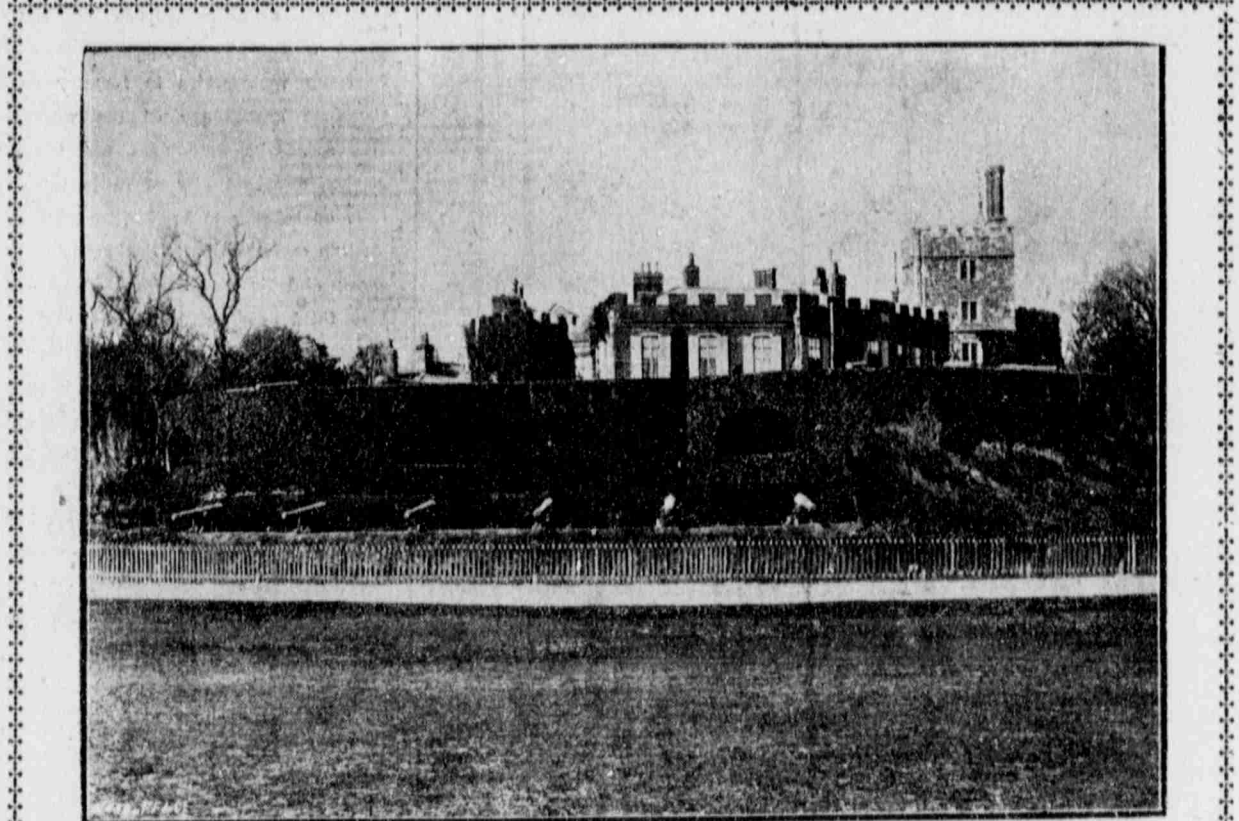
MARK OF ROYAL FAVOR.

Under these changed conditions ap-
pointment to it came to be regarded
as a special mark of royal favor and
appreciation of services rendered the
state. It is this which makes the be-
stowal of the office on Lord Curzon a
flattering one, and to some extent also
it may be regarded as further proof
of the king's well known partiality for
American women and American wives.

But it is no secret in court circles
that for a while, not long ago, Lady

A Historic Fortress Home for the Curzons

Grand Old Walmer Castle Becomes the Official Residence of Lord Curzon as Warden
Of the Cinque Ports--Appointment a Sinecure, Regarded as
Special Mark of Restored Royal Favor.



WALMER CASTLE, THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF LORD CURZON AS WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

Originally built as a fortress on the Kentish coast in the reign of Henry VIII. Many subsequent additions have
been made to it, and it will afford a delightful summer residence for the new holder of the sinecure and his Ameri-
can wife.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, April 27.--Lord Curzon's
appointment as lord warden of the
Cinque ports is generally re-
garded as evidence that he will
not again return to India as viceroy,
despite semi-official denials. Although
the functions of the office high and
mighty office of lord warden have long
been merely nominal, one of its re-
quirements is that its recipient should
reside for a specified period of each
year at the official residence, Walmer
castle. That obligation would seem to
debar Lord Curzon from retaining at
the same time the position of viceroy
of India, as the job of governing that
empire is too big a one to be under-
taken by an absentee.

The lord warden of the Cinque ports
(five ports) has what in America would

Curzon was "persona non grata" with

his majesty. This was due to the fact
that as viceroy of India, Lady Cur-
zon counted too much on the dignity
which her husband's rank conferred
upon her and even went to the length
of claiming and taking precedence of
feminine royalty in the person of the
Duchess of Connaught, the king's sis-
ter-in-law.

KEPT GUESTS WAITING.

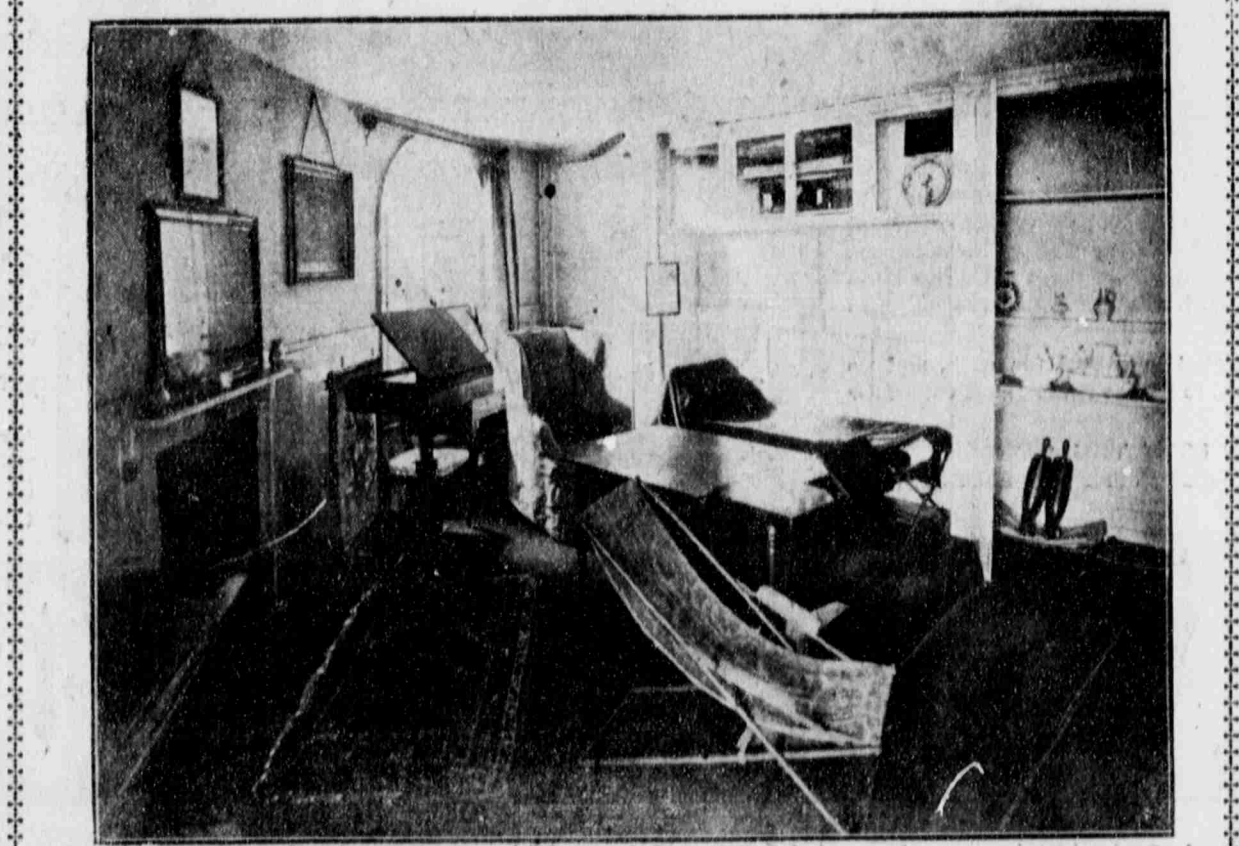
The duke and duchess were, of
course, guests of the viceroy at the
Durbar in India, and it is said that
when assembling for dinner or any
function, Lady Curzon frequently kept
her guests waiting for her, including--
and that is where court etiquette was
violated--the Duchess of Connaught.
Also, which was worse, that when she
arrived she would take the Duke of
Connaught's arm and head the pro-
cession to the banquet hall, or the ball
room, or whatever apartment was to be
the scene of the festivities. Now say

among them William Pitt, the great
Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Gran-
ville, and the late Lord Salisbury, who,
by the way, is said to have taken the
office in order that he might be entitled
to a salute of guns--an honor, which
possession of the premiership did not
carry with it.

The Duke of Wellington was lord
warden of the Cinque ports from 1829
until his death in 1852, and spent the
autumn of each year at Walmer. For
visitors to the castle, the chief object
of interest is the duke's bedroom, where
he died. Lord wardens may come and
go, make what additions they please
to the castle, set up their own furni-
ture and fixtures and household goods,
but that bedroom it has been decreed,
must remain, as long as the destroying
tooth of time will permit, in the same
condition as when England's greatest
soldier occupied it.

STRIKING CONTRAST.

Presenting a striking contrast to the



BEDROOM IN WALMER CASTLE WHERE LORD WARDEN, THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, DIED

In the straight backed chair standing in the corner of the room the old hero expired. The chair shown in the
foreground accompanied him in all his campaigns. The camp bedstead, standing against the wall, in which he al-
ways slept at Walmer Castle, was also used by him during his campaigns. Between the two chairs is his writing
and reading desk. The boots shown are those which he wore at Waterloo. All the furniture of the room displays the
Spartan-like simplicity of taste of England's greatest soldier.

those who are versed in the high and
mighty mysteries of etiquette as ap-
pertaining to royalty, this was tan-
tamount to assuming that she was the
first lady in the land, whereas her of-
ficial position as wife of the viceroy
was merely that of his first subject,
and the Duchess of Connaught as a
representative of the reigning emperor
should have been accorded precedence
over her. Wherefore, it is declared,
those who beheld Lady Curzon's con-
duct were shocked and horrified at the
presumption of the Chicago girl. Tid-
ings of it reached King Edward and
ruffled the serenity of his temper, for
though ordinarily easy-going enough
his majesty is a great stickler for the
observance of all forms that sustain
the dignity of royalty, which in these
days has so little real authority left it.
However, the fact that the king in to
stand sponsor to the latest Curzon
baby is regarded by society as proof
that the affront to royalty has been
forgotten. Perhaps Lady Curzon pro-
mised to keep herself better posted in
future on the mysteries of court etiq-
uette, particularly that most import-
ant department of it--the order of
precedence.

BUILT AS A FORTRESS.

Built in the reign of Henry VIII as
a fortress, but largely added to as
years went on, Walmer castle has had
many distinguished lord wardens,

sumptuousness of some of the other
apartments the simplicity of this room
appeals strongly to the imagination be-
cause it is so eminently characteristic
of the Iron Duke. There stands the
old fashioned easy chair with straight
back and projecting shoulders, in which
he was accustomed to sit and read at
night, candle in hand. In this position,
as the infirmities of age began to tell
upon him, he would frequently fall into
a doze, his faithful friend, Mr. Arbuth-
not, often removing the candlestick just
in time to avert a catastrophe. It was
in this chair that he passed peacefully
away on September 14, 1852.

Perhaps even of greater interest is
the famous camp bedstead of brass, 6
feet 6 inches by 9 feet 2 inches, used
by the duke in all his campaigns. Bed
and chair retain the same bedding and
covers in use when he died. The old
yellow moreen curtains hang at the
windows. The writing desk, inlaid
with ebony and ivory, is a masterpiece
of the duke's taste. The duke did not
use an ordinary washstand, but in a
cupboard were kept his basin and jug
of common blue ware; on another
shelf were two bronze hot water
tubs, and the duke's dispatches, are shown in a glass
case.

Lady Curzon and her mother have
already been all over Walmer castle
and have given orders for its general
refurnishing. Tapestry of an expen-
sive and elaborate character will be

introduced, and especial attention will
be paid to fitting up the bedrooms in
modern style.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

I am told, by the way, that when Mrs.
Latter first popped her head into the
chamber consecrated to moments of
the Iron Duke, and saw its contents,
she expressed her intention of making
a clean sweep of "that old rubbish."
But when she learned that the "old
rubbish" was one of the most prized
heirlooms of the nation, she consoled
herself with the reflection that there
were plenty of other rooms in which
her American housewifely energies
could be freely expended.

Society accepts as glad tidings the
prospect of Lord and Lady Curzon's
permanent residence in England, for it
is very partial to the pretty, graceful
and vivacious American wife, and to
the lavish entertainments which the
American wife's dollars provide. At
present, however, Lady Curzon is in
poor health, and it is presumed that
when Lord Curzon returns from India,
his mother-in-law, who is, of course,
Mrs. Levi Leiter, and who is now stay-
ing with her daughter in Carlton House
Terrace, will undertake the respon-
sibilities involved in acting as hostess at
the social functions with which Lord
Curzon will inaugurate his residence
at Walmer castle in July.

Mrs. Leiter is credited with being as
great a stickler for discipline in run-
ning a household as her son-in-law in
bossing a big government department.
She knows just how everything should
be done about a house and insists on

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modern style.

RUSS AND JAP ON

THE FAMOUS YALU

The Yellow Duck River the Rubi-
con and Delaware of Oriental
Warfare.

MANCHURIA'S MAIN OUTLET.

It Separates That Country from Korea
And its Ports Were but Recently
Opened to the World.

Special Correspondence.

HEMULPO, April 18.--The Yalu
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GENERAL KUROKI, WHO DEFEATED THE RUSSIANS IN THE

FIRST GREAT LAND BATTLE OF THE WAR.

General Kuroki, who commanded the Japanese troops which defeated
the Russians in the first great land battle of the war near Wiju, on the Yalu
river, is one of the ablest of the mikado's commanders. He has seen serv-
ice in two previous wars and, gallant though he is, has won most of his suc-
cesses through the possession of marvelous strategic ability. Indeed his vic-
tory near Wiju was the direct result of misleading the enemy into imagin-
ing that it had only a small force opposed to it.

its being done in that way. Possessing
the American woman's adaptability to
novel conditions and strange environ-
ments she is not to be overawed by
regarding immunity from all such wor-
ries as one of the privileges of wealth.
A free and easy spirit characterizes
her domestic rule whenever she exer-
cises it; wherefore she is popular with
the servants. For a different reason
so also is her father, Mr. Leiter. He
carries with him, wherever he goes, be
it in working shirt or dual man-
sion, the democratic spirit of social
equality. He has never tried to acquire
that air of haughty aloofness which is
considered the corollary of rank in En-
gland in dealing with menials and inferiors.
When Mr. Leiter lived with the family
at Reigate he used to talk and joke
freely with the servants. In the course
of his ramblings about the country he
was in the habit of dropping into the
wayside taverns, smoking a cigar in
the taproom, and chatting with its oc-
cupants without any regard to the big
social gulf which supposed to sepa-
rate the millionaire from the plough-
man. He is fond of studying human
nature in the rough.

E. LISLE SNEILA

CROKER AND EDWARD VII.

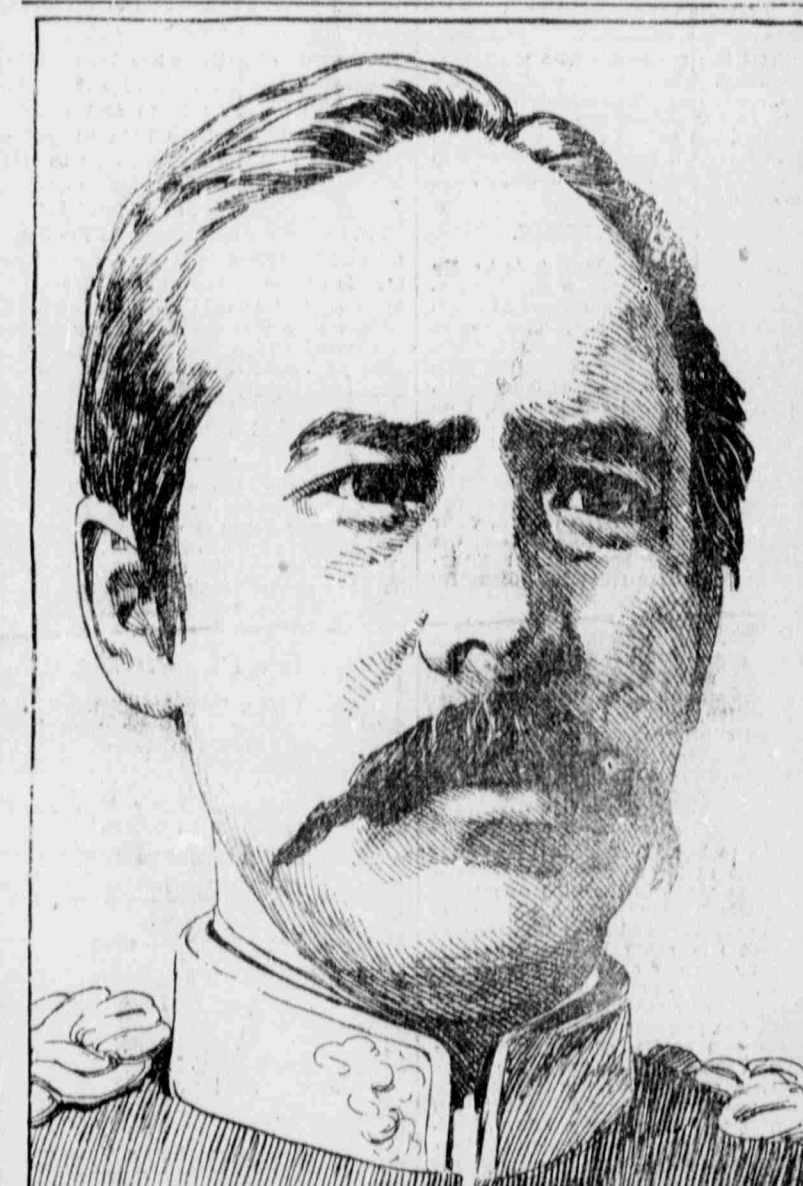
Their Horses to be Pitted Against
Each Other at Leopardstown.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, April 27.--Richard Croker
will have his newly acquired resi-
dence in Ireland full, during the
time the king is visiting Ireland, and
no end of leading lights among the
sporting fraternity of New York will
there to see the "Boss" and the king
trying conclusions at the Leopardstown
race meeting. In consequence of the
death of the Duke of Cambridge, King
Edward decided to withdraw all but a
few of his horses from important rac-
ing engagements. He has consented
that one or two racers which have been
in training in Ireland under the care
of McNally shall sport the royal colors
during his Irish visit and on each
occasion he will be opposed by one of
Croker's best, a horse significantly
named St. Patrick's Day, which is un-
derstood to be carrying much New
York money.

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tory near Wiju was the direct result of misleading the enemy into imagin-
ing that it had only a small force opposed to it.

Japan and Russia, has already estab-
lished a place in history, for it was at
the mouth of this stream that the de-
cisive naval engagement of the Chino-
Japanese war, the battle of the Yalu,
was fought. There Vice Admiral Togo
and a host of others of the mikado's
great sailors who are now hunting
down the ships of the czar won their
first glory, and there China's preten-
sions as a sea power met an early and
ignominious end. Another big naval
fight in the same place is among the
possibilities, while the Russians, who
have crossed the river into Korea, will
make their most determined stand
here if they are driven back by the
Japanese from Pingyang, where the
first land battle is expected to take
place.

The Yalu river, or "River of the Yel-
low Duck," as the Koreans know it, is
the principal water outlet of the Liau-
tung peninsula, and its commercial im-
portance is obvious. It is a wide and
deep river at its mouth and is naviga-
ble by sea-going junks to a distance of
30 miles upstream. Smaller boats
can penetrate to 120 miles from the
mouth. At the outlet is the Korean
port of Yonampo, while but a few
miles above are Antung, in Manchuria,
and Wiju, in Korea. These latter two
ports have been recently opened to the
commerce of the world Antung by
China and Wiju by Korea. The open-
ing of both these ports was in response
to the demands of the United States.
Antung is now a thriving place, and
Wiju is bound to become a depot of
international consequence. Yonampo
has been the chief port of northern
Korea for a long time.

The Russians took Wiju, unopposed,
soon after war was declared and are
using it as a base for the advance
movement into the Hermit Kingdom.
Wiju will be the northern terminus of
the proposed railroad from Seoul to the
Korean border. The principal high-
way of Korea, the great Peking road,
now ends at Wiju. It is probable that
that railroad will eventually be contin-
ued through Wiju into Manchuria by
means of a bridge or ferry. There is
a large island in the center of the river
near Wiju, which makes the building
of a railroad bridge a practical propo-
sition.

The Yalu rises in the Long White
mountains of Manchuria, which Man-
chao poets call the "first land in the
world," and in its early course flows
in a northerly direction, receiving
many tributaries. It turns rather ab-
ruptly to the southwest near Hoyo,
a little to the west of the center of the
Korean boundary, and flows thence to

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